

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

UNITED STATES COIN NOTES

COINS OF COLONIAL AMERICA
NEW YORK

THE FIRST ONE HUNDRED
NATIONAL BANKS

PAPER MONEY PRICE LIST

JULY-AUGUST 1945

COINS OF THE WORLD

TWENTIETH CENTURY ISSUES

Second Edition

Collectors will welcome the second edition of this indispensable reference work on modern coins. The first edition [1938] has been out of print for the past three years, and a great many new collectors have never been able to obtain a copy. Those who own an original copy will find the second edition revised, corrected, and brought up to date with many new listings and illustrations. Values have been adjusted to the present day market.

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COINS OF THE WORLD

Edited by Wayte Raymond

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Large octavo, full cloth. Price \$3.50

[Postage extra, shipping weight 2 lbs.]

Published by

WAYTE RAYMOND, INC.

654 Madison Avenue

New York 21, N. Y.

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY JOHN W. SCOTT IN 1875

Published by WAYTE RAYMOND, INC.

654 Madison Avenue, New York 21, N. Y.

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Subscription Price, \$2.00 per Year in U.S.A. & Canada

All subscriptions begin with the issue current when subscription is received, provided we have copies on hand. If current issue is exhausted subscription will start with the next number. Back copies or single copies will be supplied, if possible.

Vol. 12, No. 4

New York, July-August, 1945

Whole No. 102

The second edition of Coins of the World has finally been produced and distributed. Due to conditions over which your publisher had no control the publication date had to be advanced nearly two months. We are aware that a number of new issues have appeared since this book went to press and hope that collectors will keep us informed. We also welcome any corrections or additions and will gladly publish them in the Journal.

The eleventh edition of the Standard Catalogue of United States Coins is in the works. The editor has completed his corrections and additions and the printer now takes hold. We hope for publication about October 15th but are making no rash promises. In last year's prospectus we stated that more valuation changes had been made than ever before but this year we have to say it all over again. However advances are not quite so pronounced and more frequent in the series most collected. Gold and speculative issues have been treated very conservatively although the unusual advance in gold proofs has not been ignored. The pattern section has been augmented by

the inclusion of the half dollars which form one of the most interesting groups collected. Four superb new plates are used to illustrate the series. Due to a very considerable increase in the cost of production the price of the Standard Catalogue has been advanced to \$3.00.

Dr. John A. Muscalus has had published a pioneer book of 202 pages entitled, "The Use of Banking Enterprises in the Financing of Public Education, 1796-1866." This volume is profusely documented and contains excellent source material on bank history, bank notes, taxation of banks, and has a very lengthy bibliography. In it the reader will find discussed colonial notes of Massachusetts of 1714, North Carolina notes of 1823, illegal notes issued in Ohio, savings bank notes of Maryland, and banks of issue in general. Separate chapters are devoted to each of the following States: Delaware, Connecticut, New York, Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey, Georgia, Mississippi, Kentucky, Vermont, North Carolina, Tennessee, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Alabama, Maine, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Massachusetts, Missouri, Ohio, Arkansas, and Florida.

UNITED STATES COINS

The most popular United States coins at the present time seem to be silver dollars, 5 Cent nickels and small Cents. Prices continue to advance on nearly all silver proofs with the market swept quite clean. Commemorative coins seem much more in demand especially the small gold pieces, sets of which now sell for over \$200. The complete Pan. Pacific sets seem to be fairly stationary at \$950 to \$1000, although they do not move as fast at that price as they did at \$500 to \$600. Gold dollars at \$4.00 to \$5.00 are not too plentiful, while 3 dollar pieces are not available in any quantity at their advanced prices from \$12.50 up.

Quite recently a certain California collector has expressed the belief that the 1873 CC dime without arrows did not exist. Your editor sold a superb uncirculated specimen of this coin in a U. S. Coin Co. auction on May 20, 1915. While no business records of this sale exist the writer is fairly certain that Mr. Lyman H. Low bought it for Virgil M. Brand of Chicago. The U. S. Coin Co. sale of the dates May 19, 20, 21, 1915 was a collection consigned by Wm. H. Woodin and consisted entirely of coins from the Granberg Coll., the finest part of which was purchased by Mr. Woodin. Mr. Granberg had enough material to form three or four coin collections, in fact another quite complete collection was sold some time afterward by B. Max Mehl. Mr. Woodin was quite aware of the rarity of this coin as was the cataloguer. Every important dealer in the country attended the sale and there can be no question of the authenticity of the coin which brought

\$170. a very high price for a mint mark in those days. In the great Exhibition of United States coins held by the American Numismatic Society in 1914 Mr. Granberg exhibited a dime of this date and variety which Mr. Boyd informs us was only in good condition. Personally the writer does not remember this piece. Mr. A. G. Heaton in his pamphlet on Mint Marks [Washington 1893] states on page 22 that he had seen the 1873 CC dimes without arrow heads only and graded 1874 as the rarest date. In addition to the sale of the above mentioned dime a U. S. Coin Co. sale of June 15, 1916 contained superb uncirculated specimens of 1871, 1872, 1873 with arrows all CC mint. This last piece is now in Mr. Boyd's collection.

In looking over the bound catalogues of early U. S. Coin Co. sales we find that the double eagle 1909 over 8 purporting to be a recently discovered variety was sold in a sale on Dec. 14, 1915. We call to mind several others since then.

When Mr. Heaton wrote his "Mint Marks" in 1893 he listed on page 40 his "Possibilities," i.e., coins he had never seen but which might exist—

Half Dollar 1873 S without arrows.

Quarter Dollar 1853 O without arrows and rays.

Quarter Dollar 1866 S without motto.

Quarter Dollar 1873 S without arrows.

Dime 1853 O without arrows.

Dime 1840 O with drapery.

Dime 1873 S without arrows.

They still remain only possibilities.

THE COINS OF COLONIAL AMERICA

BY PHARES O. SIGLER

CHAPTEL VIII NEW YORK

INTRODUCTION

Wampum retained its place as the chief currency of New York until near the end of the seventeenth century, although beaver skins and tobacco were also used extensively. In 1709 when New York was requested to furnish men and money to drive the French out of Canada, its legislature passed a law to raise 6,000 pounds, but because there was not that much coin in the colony another law was subsequently passed providing for the issuance of bills of credit.

In a letter to the Lords of Trade, November 12, 1715, Governor Hunter stated: "There is one hardship which I have observed ever since I came into this country, which falls chiefly upon the poorer sorts: that is, that there being no currency but of silver and bills of credit, the smallest of which is two shillings, they have not the same relief from the ordinary markets as in other places; for this there is an easy remedy if his Majesty would be pleased to grant it, there being a copper mine here brought to perfection, as you may find by the custom-books at Bristol, where there is imported from this place about a ton in July or August last, of which copper farthings might be coined to answer their ordinary uses, if his Majesty will be pleased to grant a patent for that purpose."⁴⁰

The coins circulating in the City of New York varied greatly and included quantities of foreign gold, silver, and copper, as well as the Massachusetts silver. Most of this money, however, was soon sent out of the country to pay for imports. Even the abundance of gold and silver put into circulation by the numerous privateers and pirates who reached that port did not remain long enough to relieve the situation. As late as 1850 an English writer advised emigrants leaving for New York City to ascertain the exact charge for lodgings on their arrival, and to bear in mind that an English sixpence was called a shilling in New York, and a dollar, eight shillings; that the dollar was divided into halves, quarters, and eights—also into 100 halfpence or cents—and that the eighth part was fractional but no small change was provided to meet it. He then adds, "this together with a variety of foreign coins, puzzles the stranger, which shopkeepers take advantage of. To obviate this annoyance is to avoid the eight unless he can get in at 12 cents."⁴¹

No coinage was ever authorized by the courts or legislature of New York, although the Machins Mill Mint was in operation in Ulster County. Several petitions were presented requesting patents to issue money, but there is no record that any of them were ever granted. Some laws, however, were passed affecting currency in the Colony and State of New York. In 1672 an order regulating the currency of silver coins provided that the "Boston shilling" should pass at one shilling, and that a good "piece of Eight Spanish Coine, whether of Mexico, Seville or a pillar piece," should be current at six shillings. On April 20, 1787 the legislature prohibited the passing of any copper coin unless made of pure copper and weighing one-third of an ounce avoirdupois and fixed their value at twenty to the shilling.

The lack of authority to issue coins of its own did not deter citizens of New York from manufacturing and importing an interesting variety of coins and tokens nor keep

⁴⁰ Wilson, Vol. IV, p. 309.

⁴¹ Nettle, p. 23.

it from becoming the birthplace of the first and only gold piece [the Brasher Doubloon] manufactured in the colonies. Most of the tokens described were made in England for circulation in New York, although it is possible that a few of them might have been local products.

NEW YORKE TOKEN

The first piece associated with the history of New York is the New Yorke Token, concerning which little is known. Crosby stated that, at the time he was writing in 1875, only four specimens were in existence, two of brass and two of tin or lead. The following is an extract from the Historical Magazine for 1861 concerning this token:

"The style in which it is executed is more Dutch than English; and as the only existing specimen has been preserved in Holland, it is probable that the dies were originally cut there. **** There is no date upon the token; but it evidently belongs to the period between 1664, when the name NEW YORKE was first adopted, and 1710, after which it was rarely spelled with an e. It should probably be referred to the latter part of this period, for the currency of the colonies was then in a very unsettled state, and the amount in circulation was not adequate to the wants of trade. In Massachusetts, early in 1701, 'not a few individuals stamped pieces of brass and tin, and palmed them on community at a penny each.' **** It is not unlikely, then, that at some time between 1700 and 1706, there was in New York, as we know there was in other American Colonies, a deficiency of cash, to supply which and perhaps somewhat to regulate the unsettled currency, the dies of our coin were prepared in Holland [possibly at the instance of some Dutch inhabitant of New York], but were used to strike nothing more offensive to the sovereign's right of coining than this harmless trial-piece in soft metal.

"Many conjectures may be offered as to why the half-penny was not brought into circulation after the dies were ready. The wants of the market may have been relieved by an importation like that proposed in Massachusetts, or the proclamation of Queen Anne may have made the New Yorkers afraid of trespassing on the royal prerogative.

"Without venturing to claim that this coin contains the earliest display of the American Eagle, we think it unquestionably deserves to be considered THE EARLIEST NEW YORK TOKEN."⁴² Crosby points out that the word "York" was spelled with an e on the reverse of the Continental Currency Pieces which are dated 1776.



New Yorke Token

Obverse

Device—An eagle, with a long neck, displayed, resting upon a branch at each end of which appears a leaf.

Legend—*NEW.YORKE.IN.AMERICA [followed by a cross and scroll design].

⁴² Crosby, p. 346.

Reverse

Device—A woman in flowing robes standing at the right of a grove of five palm trees. At the left is a figure of Cupid, running with his right hand extended toward the woman. He is holding a bow in his left hand.

Borders—milled. *Edge*—plain. *Size*—13. *Weight*—[brass] 55 grains.

NEW ENGLAND STIVERS

This token is even rarer than the New Yorke Token, only one specimen being known. It is of copper, undated, and is also supposed to have originated in Holland as a means of furnishing small change to the Dutch merchants of New Amsterdam.



Obverse

Device—Two lions, the upper one facing left and the lower one inverted and facing right. IV appears to the left of the lions and sc to the right. Around the rim is a circle of dashes.

Reverse

Legend—NEW ENGLA ND M in four lines. The N's are all reversed, and the M inverted.

Edge—plain. *Size*—12. *Weight*—37 grains.

From the style of the workmanship it has been conjectured that this token was issued in the seventeenth century.

THE EXCELSIOR CENTS

The dies for these copper cents are believed to have been made by Thomas Wyon, Birmingham, England and the pieces struck therefrom to have been patterns for a coinage to circulate in New York. They are very rare.



Obverse

Device—The State Arms of New York, the figures of liberty and justice supporting a shield surmounted by an eagle.

In Exergue—EXCELSIOR [Higher, More Lofty].

Reverse

Device—A large eagle, displayed, with a shield on his breast. He holds a bundle of arrows in his left talon and an olive branch in his right. Thirteen stars appear above his head.

Legend—E . PLURIBUS UNUM * * 1787 *

Borders—serrated. Edge—plain. Size—18½. Weight—123 grains.

There are two obverse dies, one upon which the eagle on the shield faces left, and the other to the right.

THE NON VI VIRTUTE VICI CENT

The history of this piece is supposed to be the same as that of the Excelsior Cent.



Obverse

Device—A bust, which may have been intended for Washington, in military costume and facing right.

Legend—NON VI VIRTUTE VICI [I Conquered by Virtue, Not by Force].

Reverse

Device—The goddess of liberty, seated, facing right, and holding the scales of justice extended in her left hand. In her right hand she holds a staff surmounted by a liberty cap.

Legend—NEO-EBORACENSIS. [New York].

In Exergue—1786.

Borders—serrated. Edge—plain. Size—18. Weight—117 grains.

THE IMMUNIS COLUMBIA CENT OF 1787

The history of this piece is also related to the two preceding tokens. It is thought by some writers to be a pattern which was struck by Col. Reed, of Uxbridge, while others give James F. Atlee credit for designing it.

Obverse

Device—The goddess of liberty, seated upon a globe, and facing right. She is holding the scales of justice in her left hand and the staff and flag, surmounted by a liberty cap, in her right.

Legend—IMMUNIS-COLUMBIA [Free America].

In Exergue—1787.



Reverse

Device—An eagle, displayed, with an olive branch in his right talon and thirteen arrows in his left.

Legend—* E * PLURIBUS * UNUM *

Borders—serrated. Edge—plain. Size—16½. Weight—135 grains.

This coin, while not common, is not extremely rare when compared with the scarcity of most of the other New York pieces.

THE GEORGE CLINTON CENT

This interesting memorial to the first governor of the State is among the rarest of the early American copper pieces, only a few of them being extant. Some of these are struck over Immunis Columbia Cents.



Obverse

Device—Bust of Governor George Clinton, facing right.

Legend—GEORGE * CLINTON *

Reverse

Device—The State Arms of New York.

In Exergue—1787 EXCELSIOR

Borders—serrated. Edge—plain. Size—17. Weight—157 grains.

THE LIBER NATUS LIBERTATEM
DEFENDO CENT

This piece also gets its name from the legend appearing on its obverse.

Obverse

Device—An Indian standing, facing left, an upraised tomahawk in his right hand and a bow in his left. The top of a quiver of arrows appears over his right shoulder.

Legend—LIBER NATUS LIBERTATEM DEFENDO * [Being Born Free, I Defend Liberty].



Reverse

Device—An eagle standing upon the top segment of a globe, facing right.

Legend—NEO-EBORACUS 1787 EXCELSIOR.

Borders serrated. Edge plain. Size 17. Weight 153 grains.

This piece is also found with two other obverse sides, one from the same die as the obverse of the George Clinton Cent, and another with a bust of George III facing right and with the legend GEORGIVS III REX.

It is possible that this piece, as well as all or most of the four preceding pieces, was struck at the Ulster County Mint, although definite proof is lacking. Crosby expressed the view that the Liber Natus Libertatem Defendo Cent, The George Clinton Cent, the Non Vi Virtute Vici Cent, and the Immunis Columbia Cent of 1787, were all struck for Major Eli Leavenworth in New York, possibly at the Machine Mills Mint located in Ulster County.

THE NOVA EBORACS

This series of New York copper cents likewise takes its name from the legend on the obverse. They are supposed to be of English origin, although nothing else is known concerning them.



Obverse

Device—A bust facing right, laureated, and mailed.

Legend—NOVA EBORAC [punctuation omitted].

Reverse

Device—The goddess of liberty seated upon a globe, facing right, with the shield of the State of New York beside her. She holds an olive branch in her right hand and a staff surmounted by the liberty cap in her left.

Legend—VIRT ET LIB [Virtue and Liberty]—punctuation omitted.

In Exergue—1787.

There are four varieties of these pieces differing in the punctuation of the legends and in the position of the goddess of liberty; on some of the pieces she is facing left, while on others she is facing right.

BRASHER'S DOUBLOON

Being poor, the American Colonies had little need of gold for large transactions. In 1787, however, Ephraim Brasher, a New York goldsmith, struck a gold piece. It is extremely rare, only a few being extant.



Obverse

Device—In the foreground is the sea, behind which appears a mountain range with the sun rising from behind; the name BRASHER appears in small letters at the bottom of a beaded circle which encloses the device.

Legend—NOVA EBORAC COLUMBIA EXCELSIOR [punctuation omitted].

Reverse

Device—A displayed eagle with a shield on his breast, holding an olive branch in his right talon and a bundle of arrows in his left; thirteen stars appear about his head, and on his right wing is an oval punch-mark E B. The device is encircled by a wreath.

Legend—UNUM E PLURIBUS 1787 [punctuation omitted].

Borders—plain. Edge—plain. Size—19. Weight—408 grains.

One specimen of this coin with the punch-mark on the breast of the eagle, is known. At the time of their issue each Brasher Doubloon was worth approximately \$16.

THE MOTT TOKEN

The Mott Token was the first of several copper tokens issued by New York merchants for the dual purpose of advertising their wares or services and of remedying the shortage of copper in circulation. It was issued in 1789 by a jewelry firm named Motts, located at 240 Water Street, New York City. This firm, including William and John Mott, was well known in its day, having a very fashionable clientele. A vivid semi-poetical account of this old firm is given by Charles I. Bushnell as follows:

"The firm of Motts was well known in its day and generation. Their store was the resort of the rich and the great, and of the gay belles and beaux of the time. The learned judge who wished a pair of spectacles to aid his failing sight, the lovely maid who craved a splendid ring to deck her tapering hand, their wants supplied with heart's content from Mott's extensive stock. More than one venerable dame now living can yet produce, in the shape of a watch of somewhat antique style, but still faithful to its early mission, her bridal gift, purchased in her days of youth and beauty from their well furnished establishment. Many a venerable time-piece, solid and substantial as the maker, and bearing upon the face the name Motts, has outlived a host of modern abortions, and still graces the dining rooms of some of our oldest and most respectable, though not, perhaps, our most fashionable citizens, and still chronicles the days of men, and re-echoes still, the steps of passing time."⁴³



Mott Token

Obverse

Device—An old fashioned clock, or regulator, surmounted by a small eagle.

Legend—MOTTS, N. Y. IMPORTERS, DEALERS, MANUFACTURERS, OF GOLD & SILVER WARES.

Reverse

Device—An eagle with expanded wings, facing left. He holds an olive branch in his right talon and three arrows in his left. There is a shield on his breast and the date 1789, appears above his head.

Legend—CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE. Borders—milled. Edge—generally plain, but sometimes milled. Size—17. Weight—108 to 171 grains.

On the upper left hand side of the clock on the obverse of some tokens there is an object resembling a man's hand, which is apparently caused by a break in the die.

TALBOT, ALLUM AND LEE TOKENS

In 1794 and 1795 the firm of Talbot, Allum and Lee, owing to the scarcity of copper in circulation in America, had a large quantity of copper tokens struck in Birmingham, England, which they imported and put into circulation in the city of New York. This wealthy firm was founded in 1794, the partners being William Talbot, William Allum, and James Lee. They were located at 241 Pearl Street, New York City, and were engaged in the lucrative trade with India. In 1796 Mr. Lee retired from the firm and the remaining partners carried on the business until 1798, when the firm was dissolved.

⁴³ Bushnell, pp. 8, 9.

While the extent of the circulation obtained by these interesting and well-executed tokens is not known, the fact that they were issued in two successive years, 1794 and 1795, would indicate that the venture was at least partially successful. W .C. Prime, in an article appearing in the March, 1860 issue of Harper's Monthly Magazine, relates that a friend told him that as a boy he frequently went to the store of Talbot, Allum and Lee and purchased quantities of the tokens with silver to use for change.



Talbot, Allum and Lee Tokens

1794 Token

Obverse

Device—A ship under full sail toward the right. The words NEW YORK appear above the ship.

Legend—TALBOT ALLUM & LEE, NEW YORK.

In Exergue—ONE CENT.

Reverse

Device—A figure of the goddess liberty standing beside a bale of merchandise. She is holding a pole surmounted by the liberty cap in her right hand and her left is resting on a rudder.

Legend—LIBERTY AND COMMERCE.

In Exergue—1794.

Edge—Lettered, PAYABLE AT THE STORE OF —:— —:— —:— —:—

Borders—milled. *Size*—18. *Weight*—153 grains.



1795 Token

Obverse

Device—A ship under full sail toward the right.

Legend—AT THE STORE OF TALBOT ALLUM & LEE NEW YORK.*

Reverse

Device—A figure of liberty standing beside a bale of merchandise. She is holding a pole surmounted by the liberty cap in her right hand and her left is resting on a rudder.

Legend—LIBERTY & COMMERCE.

In Exergue—1795.

Edge—Lettered, . WE PROMISE TO PAY THE BEARER ONE CENT.

Borders—milled. *Size*—18. *Weight*—153 grains.

Of the 1794 tokens there are at least four obverse and two reverse dies, but only one pair of dies was used in connection with the 1795 token. There are several English tokens which have been muled with the Talbot, Allum, and Lee Tokens, and are sold to American collectors as "Colonials." The obverses of some of these tokens bear the bust of John Howard or Earl Howe. On others there appears either a stork, or a boy standing by a screw. These tokens were struck for exclusive circulation in England, and were issued there at a time when the rage for tokens was almost at its height. It is said that copper tokens of approximately 600 tons weight were coined in Birmingham alone from the years 1787 to 1797. The profit was estimated at about 65 pounds per ton.

Before we leave the subject of the Talbot, Allum, and Lee Tokens it may be appropriate to mention that modern writers and cataloguers incorrectly describe these tokens by referring to the ship side as the reverse instead of the obverse. This may be due to the fact that one of the early authorities correctly described the tokens but erred in the arrangement of the illustrations. All the early commentators give the ship side as the obverse, and in view of the fact that one of the primary objects of issuing them was for advertising, it would follow logically that the firm name would appear on the obverse rather than on the reverse side.

There are several other early New York merchant tokens, such as the Theatre At New York Penny and the Albany Church Penny, but as little is known about them, and as it is believed that their circulation was very limited, they are not described here.

THE CASTORLAND "HALF DOLLAR"

Mr. Crosby does not describe this piece, but inasmuch as modern dealers and collectors refer to it as a coin associated with New York's early history, it would seem to warrant a brief discussion. In 1792 Pierre Chassanis, of Paris, France, purchased from William Constable a large tract of land, containing over 600,000 acres, in the present counties of Lewis and Jefferson, in New York State. About two years later he sent over a company of French immigrants who settled near the present village of Carthage, naming their settlement *Castorville*. The inhabitants soon abandoned the village, however, and returned to France.

The piece next described was struck both in silver and in copper. It was never intended to be used, and apparently never was used, as money. It is believed to have been an honorarium given to officers of the company in charge of the settlement for attending board meetings. The dies were prepared by the famous Frenchman, Duviveer, who executed the medal known as "Washington Before Boston." Only a few of the Castorland pieces were struck at the time, but the dies were preserved at the French Mint and years later quantities were struck in both silver and copper. These are now frequently found on the market, but the original pieces are very rare.



Castorland "Half Dollar"

Obverse

Device—A woman's head facing left, said to represent Cybele [personifying the earth as inhabited and cultivated] with a wreath of laurel on top of her head.

Legend—FRANCO-AMERICANA COLONIA [French-American Colony].

In Exergue—CASTORLAND 1796.

Reverse

Device—A figure of Ceres standing, facing left, holding a cornucopia in her right hand and a carpenter's brace in her left. At her feet is a sheaf of wheat and to her left is a maple tree from which sap is running into a tub.

Legend—SALVE MAGNA PARENS FRUGUM [Hail, Mighty Mother of Production].

In Exergue—The figure of a beaver, lying down.

While the following verse by Caleb Lyonsdale, from his poem entitled "The Olden Times of Lewis County," substantiates the view that the Castorland piece was not issued as money, it is given here for its literary, rather than historical, value:

"Then was struck a classic medal by this visionary band;
Cybele was on the silver, and beneath was Castorland;
The reverse a tree of maple, yielding forth its precious store,
Salve magna parens frugum was the legend that it bore."⁴⁴

Although this piece is not a coin, it is an interesting reminder of the French settlement of Castorville and to that extent is related to the early numismatic history of New York.

⁴⁴ American Journal of Numismatics. Vol. 2. p. 56.

The First One Hundred National Banks In United States

By FRED R. MARCKHOFF

Time has obscured the beginnings of our earliest national banks, but when brought to light the early days of these banks of issue provide us with many facts of numismatic and historical interest and value.

The full title of the Act authorizing these institutions and their circulating issues was "An Act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof." It passed the Senate by a vote of 23 to 21, and the House by a vote of 78 to 64. It was approved by President Lincoln on Feb. 25, 1863. Its purpose was to provide increased circulation of a uniform nature to meet the cost of the Civil War.

No sooner had the Act been approved by the President than the pressure descended upon Comptroller of the Currency McCullough for possession of Charter No. 1.

The First National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa. was finally awarded this honor. It was granted this bank as a favor to Jay Cooke, whose services to the government in negotiating loans had been extremely valuable during the dark days of the war. He had interest in this Philadelphia bank, the First National Bank of Washington, D. C. as well as Jay Cooke and Company of Philadelphia.

The First National Bank of New Haven, Conn. at first laid claim to Charter No. 1 but withdrew in favor of Mr. Cooke's bank. This New Haven bank was the first in United States to file a certificate of incorporation with the Treasury Department. The original certificate was forwarded to Washington on May 2, 1863. It was returned for correction and was sent in again on May 25, 1863. Mr. James E. English, one of the organizers and also a Congressman, consented to his bank relinquishing claim to the first charter in deference to Mr. Cooke. Beginning with Charter No. 3, the numbers were apparently assigned impartially in order of receipt of application.

The First National Bank of Richmond, Indiana claimed that the delay of an hour prevented it from becoming the first national bank in United States, although this is incorrect in view of the above mentioned facts. What actually happened was that the president of this bank, Mr. James E. Reeves, proceeded to Washington with all the necessary papers and bonds required for deposit. His intention was to conclude the matter personally, and return home with the first charter in his pocket. However, the train on which he was riding to Washington was held up in Maryland by Mosby's guerrilla band. The renegades took all personal valuables but somehow overlooked the articles in Mr. Reeves' satchel, which had been tossed in a heap with all the others. After an hour or so the train was allowed to proceed. Upon arrival in Washington, Mr. Reeves' bank granted Charter No. 17. The loss of an hour, however, had no bearing on assignment of at least the first two charter numbers.

The First National Bank of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Charter No. 19, was the first bank in United States to send in U. S. Bonds securing their circulating notes. These were submitted on April 9, 1863 and for this reason this bank was listed as Number One by the Treasury Department. In fact, these bonds were kept in box Number One by the Treasurer during the entire term of the original charter. This bank also claims that their building is the oldest in the country to be erected and used for banking purposes continuously. It dates back to 1824.

The First National Bank of Davenport, Iowa was the first ever to open for business by a matter of two days. It opened on June 29, 1863. It was also the first to be chartered west of the Mississippi River.

The First National Bank of Norwich, Conn., Charter No. 65, was the first to liquidate voluntarily. Actually, it had never completed organization even though it had been granted a charter number and apparently had met all requirements.

The First National Bank of Attica, New York, Charter No. 199, was the first to fall into the hands of a receiver. This occurred on April 14, 1865, the same day President Lincoln was assassinated.

The First National Bank of Washington, D. C., Charter No. 26, had the first lot of circulating notes ever to be engraved by the Treasury Department. The second lot engraved were those of the First National Bank of Davenport, Iowa.

The first 488 banks were organized for a period of only nineteen years, instead of twenty years. This happened because the original Act provided for a period of succession of 20 years from the date of approval of the Act and not from the actual date of the bank's charter. This error was corrected by the Act of June 3, 1864, which made the period of succession of a bank 20 years from the date of execution of the organization certificate, thus placing all banks on an equal footing as to duration of existence. The first 488 banks were thus compelled to go into voluntary liquidation and then re-incorporate under a new charter number. Many retained their same name, however. Later these banks were allowed to resume their original charter number if they desired to do so. By Act of July 12, 1882, valid bank charters were automatically extended for periods of 20 years, until July 1, 1922, when a bill fixed the period of the corporate existence of all national banks at 99 years.

The title, location, date of charter, capital stock at date of charter, and the present status in parenthesis of the first one hundred national banks in United States are as follows:

- Charter No. 1. The First National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa. June 20, 1863. \$1,000,000. [Existing].
- Charter No. 2. The First National Bank of New Haven, Conn. June 20, 1863. \$300,000. [Now The First National Bank and Trust Company of New Haven].
- Charter No. 3. The First National Bank of Youngstown, Ohio. June 20, 1863. \$156,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, Feb. 9, 1932; succeeded by The Union National Bank of Youngstown].
- Charter No. 4. The First National Bank of Stamford, Conn. June 20, 1863. \$200,000. [Now The First Stamford National Bank and Trust Co. of Stamford].
- Charter No. 5. The First National Bank of Fremont, Ohio. June 22, 1863. \$100,000. [Receiver appointed, Mar. 15, 1934; 71.5% paid].
- Charter No. 6. The First National Bank of Syracuse, N. Y. June 22, 1863. \$100,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, Dec. 31, 1918; absorbed by Trust & Deposit of Onandaga at Syracuse].
- Charter No. 7. The First National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio. June 22, 1863. \$100,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, Dec. 30, 1920; absorbed by First Trust & Savings Co. of Cleveland].
- Charter No. 8. The First National Bank of Chicago, Ill. June 22, 1863. \$100,000. [Existing].
- Charter No. 9. The First National Bank of Dayton, Ohio. June 22, 1863. \$112,500. [Voluntarily liquidated, Apr. 9, 1870].
- Charter No. 10. The Second National Bank of Dayton, Ohio. June 22, 1863. \$100,000. [Now The Third National Bank and Trust Co. of Dayton].

- Charter No. 11. The First National Bank of Fort Wayne, Ind. June 22, 1863. \$100,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, Sept. 29, 1931; absorbed by The Old National Bank of Fort Wayne].
- Charter No. 12. The First National Bank of Erie, Pa. June 22, 1863. \$100,000. [Existing].
- Charter No. 13. The Second National Bank of Cleveland, Ohio. June 23, 1863. \$600,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, May 6, 1882; succeeded by The National Bank of Commerce of Cleveland].
- Charter No. 14. The First National Bank of Springfield, Mass. June 24, 1863. \$150,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, Mar. 5, 1906; absorbed by The Union Trust Company of Springfield].
- Charter No. 15. The First National Bank of Davenport, Iowa. June 24, 1863. \$100,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, Apr. 15, 1931; absorbed by Union Savings Bank & Trust Co. of Davenport].
- Charter No. 16. The First National Bank of Sandusky, Ohio. June 29, 1863. \$100,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, Oct. 6, 1882; succeeded by The Moss National Bank of Sandusky].
- Charter No. 17. The First National Bank of Richmond, Ind. June 30, 1863. \$110,000. [Existing].
- Charter No. 18. The First National Bank of Iowa City, Iowa. July 1, 1863. \$50,000. [Receiver appointed, Jan. 22, 1932; 93.45% paid].
- Charter No. 19. The First National Bank of Portsmouth, N. H. July 2, 1863. \$100,000. [Existing].
- Charter No. 20. The Third National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio. July 7, 1863. \$300,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, Feb. 23, 1927; absorbed by The Union Trust Co. of Cincinnati].
- Charter No. 21. The First National Bank of Carlisle, Pa. July 7, 1863. \$50,000. [Receiver appointed, Oct. 24, 1873; 73.50% paid].
- Charter No. 22. The First National Bank of Ann Arbor, Mich. July 1, 1863. \$75,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, June 1, 1882; succeeded by The First National Bank of Ann Arbor, Charter No. 2714].
- Charter No. 23. The First National Bank of LaFayette, Ind. July 1, 1863. \$250,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, May 31, 1882; succeeded by The First National Bank of LaFayette, Charter No. 2717].
- Charter No. 24. The First National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio. July 13, 1863. \$1,000,000. [Existing].
- Charter No. 25. The First National Bank of Marietta, Pa. July 15, 1863. \$60,000. [Existing].
- Charter No. 26. The First National Bank of Washington, D. C. July 16, 1863. \$500,000. [Receiver appointed, Sept. 19, 1873; 100% paid].
- Charter No. 27. The First National Bank of Akron, Ohio. July 20, 1863. \$100,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, May 20, 1882; succeeded by The First National Bank of Akron, Charter No. 2698].
- Charter No. 28. The First National Bank of Evansville, Ind. July 31, 1863. \$100,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, May 15, 1882; succeeded by The First National Bank of Evansville, Charter No. 2692].
- Charter No. 29. The First National Bank of the City of New York. July 21, 1863. \$200,000. [Existing].
- Charter No. 30. The First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, Pa. July 21, 1863. \$51,500. [Existing].
- Charter No. 31. The First National Bank of Huntingdon, Pa. July 22, 1863. \$100,000. [Existing].

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- Charter No. 32. The Second National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio. July 22, 1863. \$100,000. [Existing].
- Charter No. 33. The First National Bank of Cairo, Ill. July 24, 1863. \$50,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, Oct. 10, 1874].
- Charter No. 34. The First National Bank of Roundout, N. Y. July 24, 1863. \$200,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, Oct. 11, 1880; succeeded by The First National Bank of Roundout, Charter No. 2493].
- Charter No. 35. The First National Bank of Fishkill Landing. July 24, 1863. \$50,000. [Now The Fishkill National Bank of Beacon, N. Y.].
- Charter No. 36. The First National Bank of Findlay, Ohio. July 25, 1863. \$50,000. [Existing].
- Charter No. 37. The First National Bank of Centerville, Ind. July 25, 1863. \$56,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, May 18, 1882; succeeded by The First National Bank of Centerville, Ind., Charter No. 2696].
- Charter No. 38. The First National Bank of Aurora, Ill. July 25, 1863. \$50,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, Sept. 25, 1931; succeeded by The First National Bank of Aurora, Charter No. 13565].
- Charter No. 39. The First National Bank of Towanda, Pa. July 28, 1863. \$100,000. [Existing].
- Charter No. 40. The Second National Bank of Akron, Ohio. July 28, 1863. \$100,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, May 31, 1882; succeeded by The Second National Bank of Akron, Charter No. 2716].
- Charter No. 41. The First National Bank of Kendallville, Ind. July 28, 1863. \$58,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, May 12, 1882; succeeded by The First National Bank of Kendallville, Charter No. 2687].
- Charter No. 42. The First National Bank of Strasburg, Ohio. July 29, 1863. \$73,000. [Existing].
- Charter No. 43. The First National Bank of Salem, Ohio. July 31, 1863. \$50,000. [Existing].
- Charter No. 44. The First National Bank of Anderson, Ind. July 31, 1863. \$50,000. [Receiver appointed, Nov. 23, 1873; 50% paid].
- Charter No. 45. The First National Bank of Ellenville, N. Y. July 31, 1863. \$120,000. [Now The First National Bank and Trust Co. of Ellenville].
- Charter No. 46. The First National Bank of McConnellsville, Ohio. July 31, 1863. \$75,000. [Existing].
- Charter No. 47. The First National Bank of Terre Haute, Ind. Aug. 3, 1863. \$100,000. [Now The Terre Haute First National Bank of Terre Haute].
- Charter No. 48. The First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa. Aug. 5, 1863. \$400,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, Apr. 19, 1913; absorbed by The Second National Bank of Pittsburgh, Charter No. 252].
- Charter No. 49. The First National Bank of Scranton, Pa. Aug. 5, 1863. \$100,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, June 12, 1878].
- Charter No. 50. The First National Bank of Franklin, Ind. Aug. 5, 1863. \$60,000. [Receiver appointed, Feb. 13, 1877; 100% paid].
- Charter No. 51. The First National Bank of Johnstown, Pa. Aug. 5, 1863. \$60,000. [Receiver appointed, Feb. 5, 1934; 35% paid].
- Charter No. 52. The First National Bank of Newark, N. J. Aug. 7, 1863. \$125,000. [Receiver appointed, June 14, 1880; 100% paid].
- Charter No. 53. The First National Bank of Lodi, Ohio. Aug. 7, 1863. \$50,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, Jan. 11, 1876].

- Charter No. 54. The First National Bank of Girard, Pa. Aug. 8, 1863. \$50,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, May 31, 1882; expired by limitation and not re-incorporated under new charter number].
- Charter No. 55. The First National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind. Aug. 8, 1863. \$150,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, Sept. 1, 1881; succeeded by The First National Bank of Indianapolis, Charter No. 2556].
- Charter No. 56. The First National Bank of Hamilton, Ohio. Aug. 10, 1863. \$50,000. [Now The First National Bank and Trust Co. of Hamilton].
- Charter No. 57. The First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, Pa. Aug. 11, 1863. \$50,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, June 30, 1882; succeeded by The First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, Charter No. 2744].
- Charter No. 58. The First National Bank of Bluffton, Ind. Aug. 11, 1863. \$50,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, Dec. 5, 1867].
- Charter No. 59. The First National Bank of Troy, Ohio. Aug. 11, 1863. \$200,000. [Consolidated with The First Troy National Bank and Trust Company of Troy, Mar. 24, 1923].
- Charter No. 60. The First National Bank of Newville, Pa. Aug. 11, 1863. \$52,000. [Existing].
- Charter No. 61. The First National Bank of Bath, Maine. Aug. 12, 1863. \$100,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, June 30, 1882; succeeded by The First National Bank of Bath, Charter No. 2743].
- Charter No. 62. The Second National Bank of the City of New York. Aug. 13, 1863. \$300,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, Dec. 31, 1921; absorbed by The National City Bank of New York].
- Charter No. 63. The First National Bank of Rockville, Ind. Aug. 15, 1863. \$125,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, Apr. 25, 1887].
- Charter No. 64. The First National Bank of Milwaukee, Wis. Aug. 15, 1863. \$200,000. [Now The First Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee].
- Charter No. 65. The First National Bank of Norwich, Conn. Organization never completed. Resolution to voluntarily liquidate adopted May 2, 1864.
- Charter No. 66. The First National Bank of Lyons City, Iowa. Aug. 19, 1863. \$60,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, Oct. 7, 1930; absorbed by The City National Bank of Clinton, Iowa].
- Charter No. 67. The First National Bank of Columbia, Mo. Aug. 19, 1863. \$100,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, Sept. 19, 1864].
- Charter No. 68. The First National Bank of Portsmouth, Ohio. Aug. 21, 1863. \$110,000. [Receiver appointed, Dec. 19, 1933; 63% paid].
- Charter No. 69. The First National Bank of Kittanning, Pa. Aug. 21, 1863. \$60,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, July 1, 1882; succeeded by The National Bank of Kittanning, Charter No. 2654].
- Charter No. 70. The First National Bank of Cambridge City, Ind. Aug. 25, 1863. \$50,000. [Receiver appointed, Oct. 3, 1933; 109.9% paid].
- Charter No. 71. The First National Bank of Adams, N. Y. Aug. 27, 1863. \$50,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, Mar. 7, 1873; absorbed by The Deposit National Bank of Deposit, N. Y.].
- Charter No. 72. The First National Bank of Oberlin, Ohio. Aug. 29, 1863. \$50,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, June 1, 1882; succeeded by The Citizens National Bank of Oberlin, Charter No. 2718].
- Charter No. 73. The First National Bank of Watertown, N. Y. Sept. 4, 1863. \$50,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, May 26, 1881; did not re-incorporate].

July-August, 1945

- Charter No. 74. The First National Bank of Warren, Ohio. Sept. 4, 1863. \$125,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, July 30, 1902; succeeded by The Union National Bank of Warren].
- Charter No. 75. The First National Bank of Dansville, N. Y. Sept. 4, 1863. \$50,000. [Receiver appointed, Sept. 8, 1887; 22.157% paid].
- Charter No. 76. The First National Bank of Canton, Ohio. Sept. 5, 1863. \$100,000. [Existing].
- Charter No. 77. The First National Bank of Scranton, Pa. Sept. 7, 1863. \$200,000. [Existing].
- Charter No. 78. The Second National Bank of Franklin, Ind. Sept. 7, 1863. \$100,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, June 20, 1882; did not re-incorporate].
- Charter No. 79. The First National Bank of Worcester, Mass. Sept. 9, 1863. \$100,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, May 4, 1882; succeeded by The First National Bank of Worcester, Charter No. 2699].
- Charter No. 80. The First National Bank of Keokuk, Iowa. Sept. 9, 1863. \$50,000. [Receiver appointed, Mar. 3, 1868; 68.33% paid].
- Charter No. 81. The First National Bank of Fenton, Mich. Sept. 10, 1863. \$50,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, May 2, 1871].
- Charter No. 82. The First National Bank of Lawrenceburgh, Ind. Sept. 12, 1863. \$60,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, Feb. 24, 1883; succeeded by The City National Bank of Lawrenceburgh, Charter No. 2889].
- Charter No. 83. The First National Bank of Janesville, Wis. Sept. 14, 1863. \$125,000. [Existing].
- Charter No. 84. The First National Bank of Nashua, N. H. Sept. 15, 1863. \$100,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, June 24, 1882; succeeded by The First National Bank of Nashua, Charter No. 2741].
- Charter No. 85. The First National Bank of Monmouth, Ill. Sept. 17, 1863. \$50,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, July 3, 1882; succeeded by The First National Bank of Monmouth, Charter No. 2751].
- Charter No. 86. The First National Bank of Germantown, Ohio. Sept. 19, 1863. \$50,000. [Existing].
- Charter No. 87. The Third National Bank of the City of New York. Sept. 21, 1863. \$500,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, May 20, 1897; absorbed by The National City Bank of New York].
- Charter No. 88. The First National Bank of Warsaw, Ind. Sept. 22, 1863. \$50,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, Dec. 15, 1881; did not re-incorporate].
- Charter No. 89. The First National Bank of St. Louis, Mo. Sept. 23, 1863. \$100,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, July 19, 1870].
- Charter No. 90. The First National Bank of Upper Sandusky, Ohio. Sept. 25, 1863. \$70,000. [Existing].
- Charter No. 91. The First National Bank of Toledo, Ohio. Sept. 26, 1863. \$200,000. [Receiver appointed, Apr. 3, 1934; 72% paid].
- Charter No. 92. The First National Bank of Logan, Ohio. Sept. 26, 1863. \$50,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, July 8, 1881; did not re-incorporate].
- Charter No. 93. The Fourth National Bank of Cincinnati, Ohio. Sept. 28, 1863. \$125,000. [Voluntarily liquidated, Nov. 17, 1923; absorbed by The Central Trust Co. of Cincinnati].
- Charter No. 94. The First National Bank of Delhi, N. Y. Sept. 30, 1863. \$50,000. Title and location changed to The First National Bank of Port Jervis, N. Y. June 1, 1870. [Existing].
- Charter No. 95. The First National Bank of Hudson, Wis. Oct. 2, 1863. \$50,000. [Existing].

- Charter No. 96. The First National Bank of Barre, Mass. Oct. 3, 1863. \$50,000.
[Voluntarily liquidated, May 9, 1882; succeeded by The First National Bank of Barre, Charter No. 2685].
- Charter No. 97. The First National Bank of Detroit, Mich. Oct. 5, 1863. \$100,000.
[Voluntarily liquidated, June 17, 1882; succeeded by The First National Bank of Detroit, Charter No. 2707].
- Charter No. 98. The First National Bank of Ironton, Ohio. Oct. 5, 1863. \$100,000.
[Existing].
- Charter No. 99. The First National Bank of Moravia, N. Y. Oct. 5, 1863. \$50,000.
[Existing].
- Charter No. 100. The First National Bank of Cadiz, Ohio. Oct. 7, 1863. \$60,000.
[Existing].

Some of the banks listed here also re-incorporated in 1882 with new charter numbers, through necessity, but have since taken advantage of provisions allowing them to regain their original charter number upon application. These include The First National Bank of Philadelphia, The First National Bank of New Haven, Conn., The First National Bank of Janesville, Wis. and The Third National Bank and Trust Co. of Dayton, Ohio.

It will be noted that a few of the charters were not assigned in strict chronological order, but this was due to organizational difficulty some of the banks had. The charter number reserved for them was given to others after they had not met the requirements within a specified time.

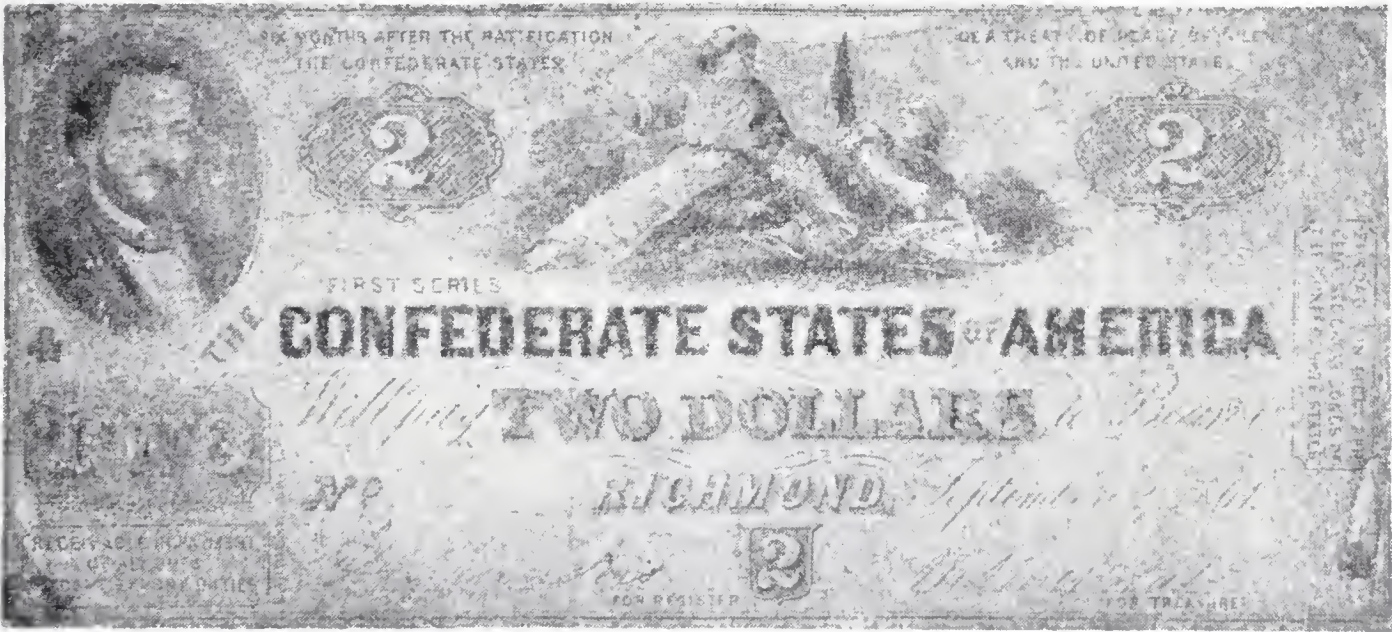
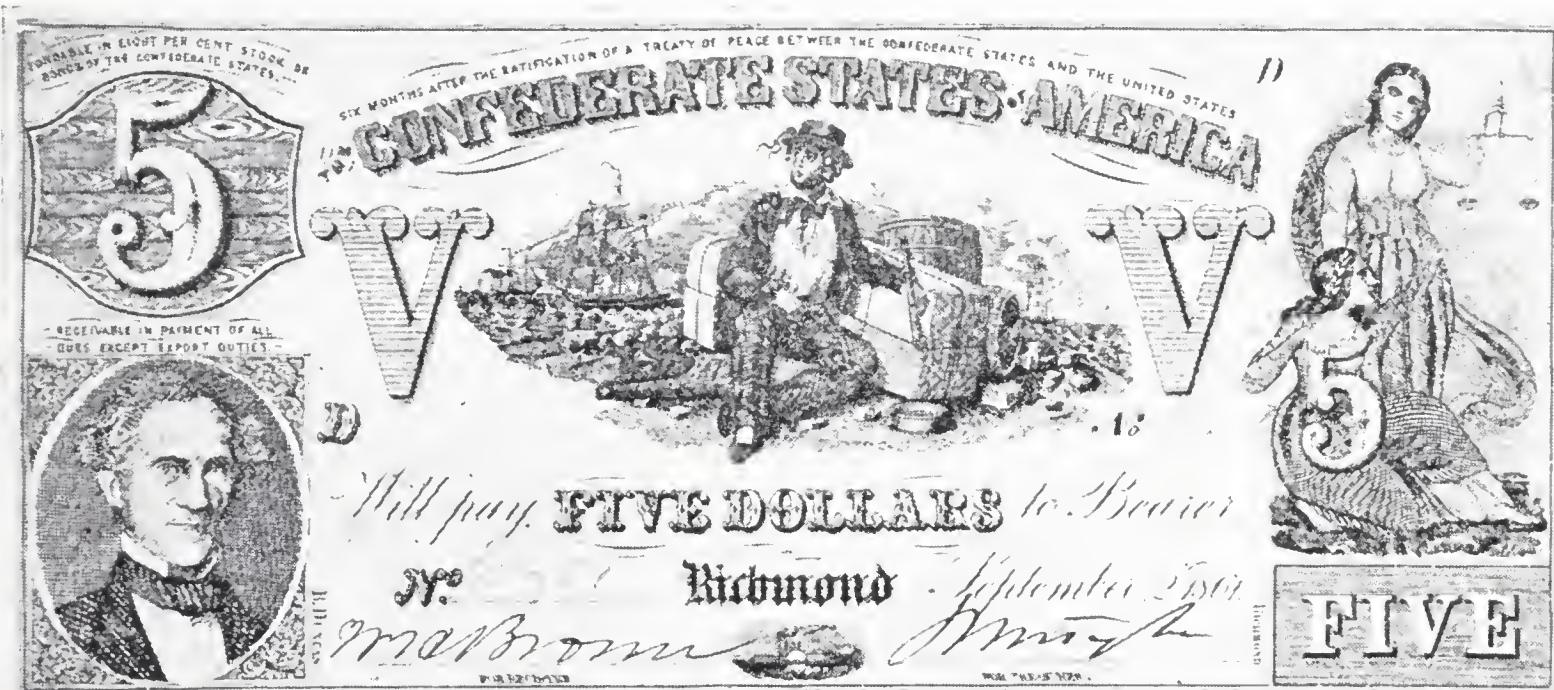
Coinage of the United States, By Mints, During
The Month of May, 1945

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars	\$5,838,000.00	\$1,175,000.00	\$2,003,200.00
Quarter dollars	3,147,000.00	510,000.00	438,500.00
Dimes	3,494,000.00	.....	215,500.00
MINOR			
Five-cent pieces	703,550.00	110,500.00	264,900.00
One-cent pieces	2,006,010.00	336,000.00	.....

Coinage of the United States, By Mints, During
The Month of June, 1945

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars	.....	\$ 572,000.00	.....
Quarter dollars	.....	433,000.00	.....
Dimes	\$1,675,000.00	924,000.00	.....
MINOR			
Five-cent pieces	608,705.00	.....	.....
One-cent pieces	2,367,780.00	340,000.00	.....

CONFEDERATE CURRENCY

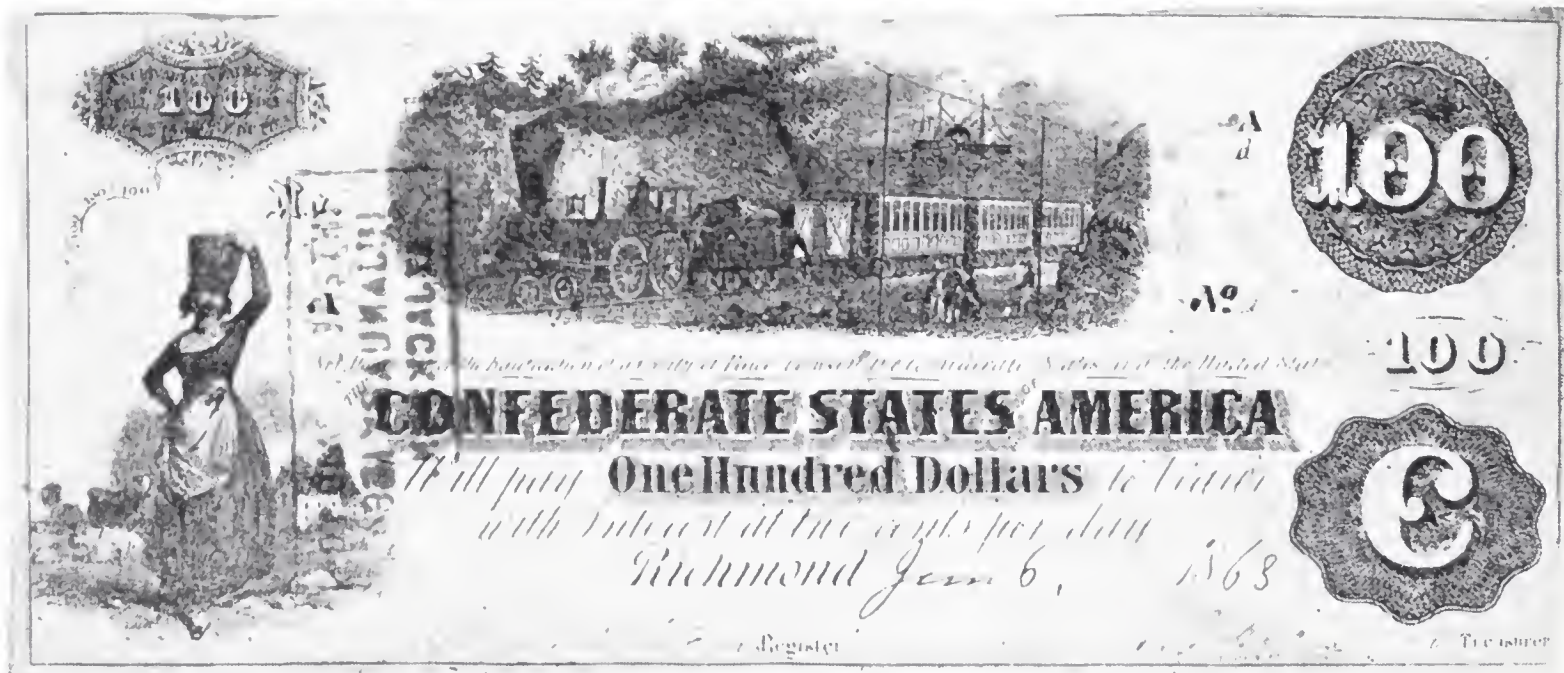
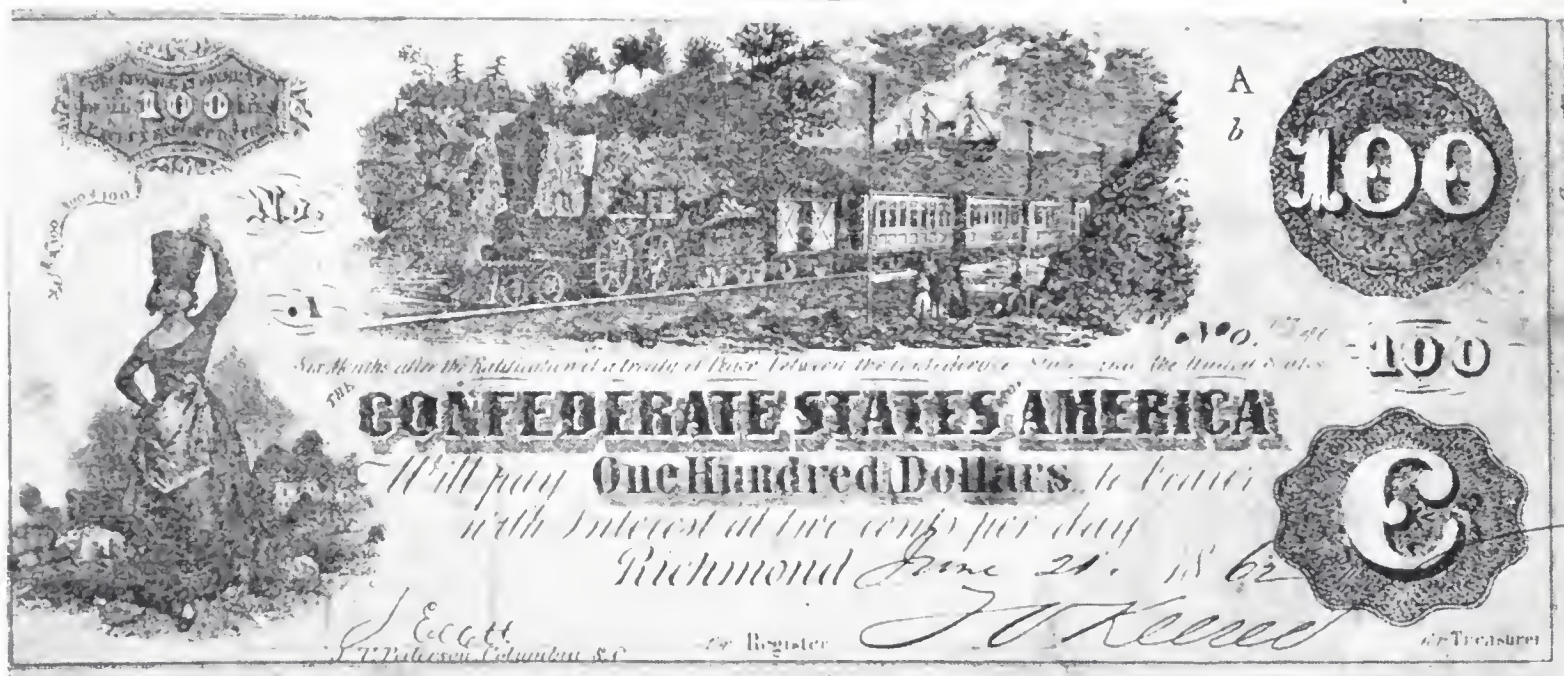


September 2, 1861—Continued

Engraved by B. Duncan, Richmond, Va.

- 34 \$5 Sailor seated by cotton bale, c., bust of Memminger at l.
- 38 \$2 Confederacy in conflict with Union c., bust of Benjamin at l.

CONFEDERATE CURRENCY



Richmond, 1862 Interest Notes. Written dates.

- 39 \$100 Three negroes in field c., bust of Calhoun l. Overprint HUNDRED in salmon tint. Engraved by Keatinge & Ball, Columbia, S. C.
- 40 \$100 Railway train, straight steam from locomotive. Engraved by J. T. Paterson, Columbia, S. C.
- 41 \$100 Same. Diffused steam from locomotive.

PAPER MONEY PRICE LIST

We have had many inquiries for types of United States notes regardless of signature combinations so are publishing herewith a complete list of the large size notes. The Fractional Currency is from our splendid stock of this series.

PLEASE NOTE—All orders must be by mail and accompanied by check to pay for notes desired. At the present time we have no facilities for counter business nor time to open approval accounts.

Items which do not give satisfaction may be returned within 3 days and prompt refund will be made.

TYPES OF UNITED STATES NOTES

LEGAL TENDER NOTES

Value Series	Seal	New
\$1 1862.....	Red	7.50
\$2 1862.....	*	12.50
\$5 1862.....	*	15.00
\$5 1863.....	*	15.00
\$1 1869.....	Large Red	12.50
\$2 1869.....	*	15.00
\$5 1869.....	*	20.00
\$1 1874.....	Red {rays}	50.00
\$2 1874.....	*	75.00
\$1 1875.....	*	6.00
\$2 1875.....	*	15.00
\$5 1875.....	*	15.00
\$1 1878.....	*	7.50
\$2 1878.....	*	10.00
\$5 1878.....	*	20.00
\$1 1880.....	Large Brown [spikes].....	5.00
\$2 1880.....	*	8.00
\$5 1880.....	*	15.00
\$5 1880.....	Large Red	20.00
\$1 1880.....	Large Red [spikes].....	20.00
\$2 1880.....	*	40.00
\$5 1880.....	*	20.00
\$1 1880.....	Small Red	6.00
\$2 1880.....	*	20.00
\$5 1880.....	*	15.00
\$5 1907.....	*	10.00
\$1 1917.....	*	2.50
\$2 1917.....	*	5.00
\$1 1923.....	*	2.50

TREASURY OR COIN NOTES

\$1 1890.....	Large Brown [spikes].....	25.00
\$2 1890.....	*	35.00
\$5 1890.....	*	35.00
\$1 1891.....	Small Red	6.00
\$2 1891.....	*	10.00
\$5 1891.....	*	15.00

SILVER CERTIFICATES

Value Series	Seal	New
\$1 1886.....	Small Red	7.50
\$2 1886.....	*	12.50
\$5 1886.....	*	25.00
\$1 1886.....	Large Red [spikes].....	7.50
\$2 1886.....	*	12.50
\$5 1886.....	*	20.00
\$1 1886.....	Large Brown [spikes].....	15.00
\$2 1886.....	*	20.00
\$5 1886.....	*	25.00
\$1 1886.....	Small Red	12.00
\$5 1886.....	*	25.00
\$1 1891.....	*	6.00
\$2 1891.....	*	10.00
\$5 1891.....	*	15.00
\$1 1896.....	*	7.50
\$2 1896.....	*	15.00
\$5 1896.....	*	20.00
\$1 1899.....	Blue	3.00
\$2 1899.....	*	6.00
\$5 1899.....	*	12.00
\$1 1923.....	*	2.25
\$5 1923.....	*	20.00

NATIONAL BANK NOTES

First Charter Period 1863-1883

\$1 1865.....	Small Red [rays].....	20.00
\$2 1865.....	*	25.00
\$5 1865.....	*	25.00
\$1 1875.....	Red [Scalloped]	20.00
\$2 1875.....	*	25.00
\$5 1875.....	*	25.00

Second Charter Period

Brown Backs—Series 1882

\$5 1882.....	Brown	12.50
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Second Charter Period		
Green Backs 1882-1908 on back		
\$5 1882	Blue	12.50

Second Charter Period		
Green Backs—Value on back		
\$5 1882	Blue	20.00

Third Charter Period		
Series 1902		
\$5 1902	Red	12.50
\$5 1902	Blue	10.00

Third Charter Period		
1902-1908 on back		
\$5 1902	Blue	12.50

FEDERAL RESERVE BANK NOTES		
\$5 1915	Blue	20.00
\$1 1918	*	3.00
\$2 1918	*	6.00
\$5 1918	*	15.00

FEDERAL RESERVE NOTES		
\$5 1914	Red	15.00
\$5 1914	Blue	12.50

U . S . P O S T A G E C U R R E N C Y
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

All notes in new condition unless otherwise stated

FIRST ISSUE		
A. B. N. Co. on back		
Cata. No.		Price
1-4 Perforated edges. 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c	[4]	20.00
5-8 Plain edges. 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c	[4]	5.00
Without A. B. N. Co. on back		
9-11 Perforated edges. 5c, 10c, 25c	[3]	13.00
13-16 Plain edges. 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c	[4]	40.00
13-16 Same set. Fine to very fine	[4]	20.00

SECOND ISSUE		
With value surcharge on back only		
17-19 5c, 10c, 25c	[3]	3.75
With surcharge 18-63 on back		
21-23 5c, 10c, 25c	[3]	4.25
Fibre Paper, Surcharges on back		
25-28 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c	[4]	40.00
25-28 Same set. Fine to very fine	[4]	25.00

THIRD ISSUE		
Green Backs		
30-33, 37 ¹ / ₂ , 39, 41 3c, 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c [3 var.]	[7]	13.50
Carmine backs, printed signatures		
42-44, 46, 48 5c, 10c, 25c, 50c [2]	[5]	20.00

Carmine backs, autograph signatures		
Cata. No.		Price
49, 51, 54 10c, 50c [2]	[3]	16.00

FOURTH ISSUE		
57-60 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c	[4]	5.50
61-64 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c	[4]	6.50
65-67 10c, 15c, 25c	[3]	4.25
68-71 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c	[4]	4.50

FIFTH ISSUE		
72, 73 Green seal. 10c, 50c	[2]	4.00
74, 75 Red seal. 10c, 25c	[2]	1.15
76-78 Red seal. 10c, 25c, 50c	[3]	2.00

SPECIMENS		
Varieties of Grant & Sherman 15 Cents		
All with front and back separate. New condition. Autograph signatures with red back, printed signatures with green back.		
1 Colby & Spinner—Eng. sig. Wide margins		13.50
2 Similar. Narrow margin		6.50
3 Similar. Narrow margin from shield		4.00
5 Jeffries & Spinner. Auto. sig. Wide margins		20.00
6 Similar. Narrow margin		12.50
7 Similar. Narrow margin from shield		6.50
8 Allison & Spinner. Auto. sig. Wide margins		25.00

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY

A Specialized List

New condition unless otherwise stated

SECOND ISSUE

Cata. No.		Price
21a	5 Cents	1.50
22a	10 Cents	1.25
22b	10 Cents	2.75
23a	25 Cents	2.25
23b	25 Cents	4.50
23c	25 Cents	6.00
24a	50 Cents. Very fine	2.25
24b	50 Cents	3.00
27a	25 Cents. Very fine	6.50
28a	50 Cents. Very fine	8.50
28b	50 Cents	9.00

THIRD ISSUE

29	3 Cents. Dark curtain	1.35
31a	5 Cents	3.00
32a	10 Cents	1.25
33a	25 Cents	1.50
34	25 Cents. Fibre paper	9.00
34	25 Cents. Very fine	5.00
34a	25 Cents. Very fine	12.50
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